

Spratt	Thune	Weldon (PA)
Stearns	Thurman	Weller
Stenholm	Tiahrt	Wexler
Strickland	Trafficant	White
Sununu	Turner	Whitfield
Talent	Upton	Wicker
Tanner	Visclosky	Wilson
Tauscher	Walsh	Wolf
Tauzin	Wamp	Young (AK)
Taylor (MS)	Watkins	Young (FL)
Taylor (NC)	Watts (OK)	
Thomas	Weldon (FL)	

NOT VOTING—11

Engel	Meeks (NY)	Schumer
Gonzalez	Poshard	Smith, Linda
Goss	Pryce (OH)	Towns
McHugh	Riggs	

So the amendment, as modified, to the amendment was not agreed to.

¶90.13 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the foregoing amendment submitted by Mr. TRAFICANT:

It was decided in the { Yeas 291
affirmative { Nays 133

¶90.14 [Roll No. 440]

AYES—291

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Istook
Andrews	Dickey	Jefferson
Archer	Doolittle	Jenkins
Armey	Doyle	John
Bachus	Dreier	Johnson (CT)
Baesler	Duncan	Johnson (WI)
Baker	Dunn	Johnson, Sam
Ballenger	Ehlers	Jones
Barcia	Emerson	Kaptur
Barr	Engel	Kasich
Barrett (NE)	English	Kelly
Bartlett	Ensign	Kildoe
Barton	Eshoo	Kim
Bass	Etheridge	Kind (WI)
Bereuter	Everett	King (NY)
Bilbray	Ewing	Kingston
Bilirakis	Fawell	Klink
Bishop	Foley	Klug
Bliley	Forbes	Knollenberg
Blunt	Ford	Kucinich
Boehlert	Fossella	LaFalce
Boehner	Fowler	LaHood
Bono	Fox	Lampson
Boswell	Franks (NJ)	Lantos
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Largent
Boyd	Frost	Latham
Brady (TX)	Gallegly	LaTourette
Bryant	Ganske	Lazio
Bunning	Gekas	Leach
Burr	Gephardt	Levin
Burton	Gibbons	Lewis (CA)
Callahan	Gilchrest	Lewis (KY)
Calvert	Gillmor	Lipinski
Camp	Gilman	Livingston
Campbell	Goode	LoBiondo
Canady	Goodlatte	Lowey
Cannon	Goodling	Lucas
Capps	Gordon	Luther
Cardin	Graham	Maloney (CT)
Castle	Granger	Maloney (NY)
Chabot	Greenwood	Manton
Chambliss	Gutknecht	Manzullo
Christensen	Hall (OH)	Mascara
Clement	Hall (TX)	Matsui
Clyburn	Hansen	McCarthy (MO)
Coble	Harman	McCarthy (NY)
Coburn	Hastert	McCollum
Collins	Hastings (WA)	McCrery
Combest	Hefley	McDade
Condit	Hefner	McInnis
Cook	Herger	McIntyre
Cooksey	Hill	McKeon
Costello	Hilleary	McNulty
Cox	Hobson	Metcalf
Cramer	Hoekstra	Mica
Crane	Holden	Miller (FL)
Crapo	Horn	Minge
Cubin	Hostettler	Moakley
Cummings	Houghton	Moran (KS)
Cunningham	Hoyer	Moran (VA)
Danner	Hulshof	Murtha
Davis (VA)	Hunter	Myrick
Deal	Hutchinson	Nethercutt
DeLay	Hyde	Neumann
Deutsch	Inglis	Ney

Northup	Rothman	Stearns
Norwood	Roukema	Stenholm
Nussle	Royce	Strickland
Oxley	Salmon	Sununu
Packard	Sanchez	Talent
Pallone	Sandlin	Tanner
Pappas	Saxton	Tauscher
Pascrell	Scarborough	Tauzin
Paxon	Schaefer, Dan	Taylor (MS)
Pease	Schaffer, Bob	Taylor (NC)
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Thomas
Peterson (PA)	Sessions	Thune
Petri	Shadegg	Thurman
Pickering	Shaw	Tiahrt
Pickett	Shays	Trafficant
Pitts	Sherman	Turner
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Upton
Portman	Shuster	Visclosky
Price (NC)	Sisisky	Walsh
Quinn	Skeen	Wamp
Radanovich	Skelton	Watkins
Ramstad	Smith (MI)	Watts (OK)
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Redmond	Smith (OR)	Weldon (PA)
Regula	Smith (TX)	Weller
Riley	Smith, Adam	Wexler
Rivers	Snowbarger	White
Roemer	Solomon	Wicker
Rogan	Souder	Wilson
Rogers	Spence	Wolf
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Young (AK)
Ros-Lehtinen	Stabenow	Young (FL)

NOES—133

Abercrombie	Furse	Obey
Allen	Gejdenson	Oliver
Baldacci	Green	Ortiz
Barrett (WI)	Gutierrez	Owens
Bateman	Hamilton	Parker
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Pastor
Bentsen	Hayworth	Paul
Berman	Hilliard	Payne
Berry	Hinche	Pelosi
Blagojevich	Hinojosa	Pombo
Blumenauer	Hooley	Porter
Bonilla	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Bonior	Jackson-Lee	Reyes
Borski	(TX)	Rodriguez
Brady (PA)	Johnson, E.B.	Roybal-Allard
Brown (CA)	Kanjorski	Rush
Brown (FL)	Kennedy (MA)	Ryun
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (RI)	Sabo
Buyer	Kennelly	Sanders
Carson	Kilpatrick	Sanford
Chenoweth	Klecza	Sawyer
Clay	Kolbe	Scott
Clayton	Lee	Serrano
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
Coyne	Linder	Slaughter
Davis (FL)	Lofgren	Snyder
Davis (IL)	Markey	Stark
DeFazio	Martinez	Stokes
DeGette	McDermott	Stump
Delahunt	McGovern	Stupak
DeLauro	McHale	Thompson
Dicks	McIntosh	Thornberry
Dingell	McKinney	Tierney
Dixon	Meehan	Torres
Doggett	Meek (FL)	Velazquez
Dooley	Menendez	Vento
Edwards	Millender-	Waters
Ehrlich	McDonald	Watt (NC)
Evans	Miller (CA)	Waxman
Farr	Mink	Weygand
Fattah	Mollohan	Whitfield
Fazio	Morella	Wise
Filner	Nadler	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Neal	Wynn
	Oberstar	Yates

NOT VOTING—10

Gonzalez	Poshard	Smith, Linda
Goss	Pryce (OH)	Towns
McHugh	Riggs	
Meeks (NY)	Schumer	

So the amendment was agreed to.

¶90.15 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Ms. WATERS:

Strike section 201.

Strike section 204(a).

In section 204(b), strike “(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—”.

It was decided in the { Yeas 67
negative { Nays 354

¶90.16 [Roll No. 441]

AYES—67

Abercrombie	Jackson (IL)	Olver
Barrett (WI)	Jackson-Lee	Owens
Bonior	(TX)	Pastor
Brady (PA)	Kilpatrick	Paul
Brown (CA)	Klecza	Payne
Brown (FL)	Lee	Pelosi
Carson	Lofgren	Rivers
Clay	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Luther	Sabo
Clyburn	McCarthy (MO)	Sanders
DeFazio	McDermott	Scott
Doggett	McKinney	Stabenow
Farr	Meek (FL)	Stark
Fattah	Millender-	Stokes
Fazio	McDonald	Thompson
Miller (CA)	Miller (CA)	Tierney
Ford	Minge	Torres
Furse	Mink	Velazquez
Gephardt	Moakley	Vento
Hamilton	Moran (VA)	Waters
Hilliard	Nadler	Watt (NC)
Hinche	Oberstar	Woolsey
Hinojosa	Obey	Wynn

NOES—354

Ackerman	Cramer	Hansen
Aderholt	Crane	Harman
Allen	Crapo	Hastert
Andrews	Cubin	Hastings (FL)
Archer	Cummings	Hastings (WA)
Armey	Cunningham	Hayworth
Bachus	Danner	Hefley
Baesler	Davis (FL)	Hefner
Baker	Davis (IL)	Herger
Baldacci	Davis (VA)	Hill
Ballenger	Deal	Hilleary
Barcia	DeGette	Hobson
Barr	Delahunt	Hoekstra
Barrett (NE)	DeLauro	Holden
Bartlett	DeLay	Hooley
Barton	Deutsch	Horn
Bass	Diaz-Balart	Hostettler
Bateman	Dickey	Houghton
Becerra	Dicks	Hoyer
Bentsen	Dingell	Hulshof
Bereuter	Dixon	Hunter
Berman	Dooley	Hutchinson
Berry	Doolittle	Hyde
Bilbray	Doyle	Inglis
Bilirakis	Dreier	Istook
Bishop	Duncan	Jefferson
Blagojevich	Dunn	Jenkins
Bliley	Edwards	John
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Johnson (CT)
Blunt	Ehrlich	Johnson (WI)
Boehlert	Emerson	Johnson, E. B.
Boehner	Engel	Johnson, Sam
Bonilla	English	Jones
Bono	Ensign	Kanjorski
Borski	Eshoo	Kasich
Boswell	Etheridge	Kelly
Boucher	Evans	Kennedy (MA)
Boyd	Everett	Kennedy (RI)
Brady (TX)	Ewing	Kennelly
Brown (OH)	Fawell	Kildoe
Bryant	Foley	Kim
Bunning	Forbes	Kind (WI)
Burr	Fossella	King (NY)
Burton	Fowler	Kingston
Buyer	Fox	Klink
Callahan	Frank (MA)	Klug
Calvert	Franks (NJ)	Knollenberg
Camp	Frelinghuysen	Kolbe
Campbell	Frost	Kucinich
Canady	Gallegly	LaFalce
Cannon	Ganske	LaHood
Capps	Gejdenson	Lampson
Cardin	Gekas	Lantos
Castle	Gibbons	Largent
Chabot	Gilchrest	Latham
Chambliss	Gillmor	LaTourette
Chenoweth	Gilman	Lazio
Christensen	Goode	Leach
Clement	Goodlatte	Levin
Coble	Goodling	Lewis (CA)
Coburn	Gordon	Lewis (GA)
Collins	Graham	Lewis (KY)
Combest	Granger	Linder
Condit	Green	Lipinski
Cook	Greenwood	Livingston
Cooksey	Gutierrez	LoBiondo
Costello	Gutknecht	Lucas
Cox	Hall (OH)	Maloney (CT)
Coyne	Hall (TX)	Maloney (NY)

Manton	Pombo	Smith (OR)
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Smith (TX)
Markey	Porter	Smith, Adam
Martinez	Portman	Snowbarger
Mascara	Price (NC)	Snyder
Matsui	Quinn	Solomon
McCarthy (NY)	Rahall	Souder
McCollum	Ramstad	Spence
McCrery	Rangel	Spratt
McDade	Redmond	Stearns
McGovern	Regula	Stenholm
McHale	Reyes	Strickland
McInnis	Riley	Stump
McIntosh	Rodriguez	Stupak
McIntyre	Roemer	Sununu
McKeon	Rogan	Talent
McNulty	Rogers	Tanner
Meehan	Rohrabacher	Tauscher
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Metcalf	Rothman	Taylor (MS)
Mica	Roukema	Taylor (NC)
Miller (FL)	Royce	Thomas
Mollohan	Rush	Thornberry
Moran (KS)	Ryun	Thune
Morella	Salmon	Thurman
Murtha	Sanchez	Tiahrt
Myrick	Sandlin	Trafigant
Neal	Sanford	Turner
Nethercutt	Sawyer	Upton
Neumann	Saxton	Visclosky
Ney	Scarborough	Walsh
Northup	Schaefer, Dan	Wamp
Norwood	Schaffer, Bob	Watkins
Nussle	Sensenbrenner	Watts (OK)
Ortiz	Serrano	Waxman
Oxley	Sessions	Weldon (FL)
Packard	Shadegg	Weldon (PA)
Pallone	Shaw	Weller
Pappas	Shays	Wexler
Parker	Sherman	Weygand
Pascrell	Shimkus	White
Paxon	Shuster	Whitfield
Pease	Sisisky	Wicker
Peterson (MN)	Skaggs	Wilson
Peterson (PA)	Skeen	Wise
Petri	Skelton	Wolf
Pickering	Slaughter	Yates
Pickett	Smith (MI)	Young (AK)
Pitts	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Conyers	Meeks (NY)	Schumer
Gonzalez	Poshard	Smith, Linda
Goss	Pryce (OH)	Towns
Kaptur	Radanovich	
McHugh	Riggs	

So the amendment was not agreed to. The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. BURR, Acting Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 537, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and statement of policy.

TITLE I—ENHANCED SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRY COVERAGE

Sec. 101. Expansion of aircraft coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

Sec. 102. Expansion of maritime coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

Sec. 103. Expansion of radar coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

TITLE II—ENHANCED ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION STRATEGY IN SOURCE COUNTRIES

Sec. 201. Additional eradication resources for Colombia.

Sec. 202. Additional eradication resources for Peru.

Sec. 203. Additional eradication resources for Bolivia.

Sec. 204. Additional eradication resources for Mexico.

Sec. 205. Miscellaneous additional eradication resources.

Sec. 206. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

Sec. 207. Report on transferring international narcotics assistance activities to a United States law enforcement agency.

TITLE III—ENHANCED ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SOURCE ZONE AND MYCOHERBICIDE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 301. Alternative crop development support.

Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations for Agricultural Research Service counterdrug research and development activities.

Sec. 303. Master plan for mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops.

TITLE IV—ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Sec. 401. Enhanced international law enforcement academy training.

Sec. 402. Enhanced United States drug enforcement international training.

Sec. 403. Provision of nonlethal equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations for cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

TITLE V—ENHANCED DRUG TRANSIT AND SOURCE ZONE LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

Sec. 501. Increased funding for operations and equipment.

Sec. 502. Sense of the Congress regarding priority of drug interdiction and counterdrug activities.

Sec. 503. Provision of assistance by the Armed Forces to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Service.

TITLE VI—RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

Sec. 601. Authorizations of appropriations.

TITLE VII—CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS ON PORT EMPLOYEES

Sec. 701. Background checks.

Sec. 702. Definition.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Teenage drug use in the United States has doubled since 1993.

(2) The drug crisis facing the United States is a top national security threat.

(3) The spread of illicit drugs through United States borders cannot be halted without an effective drug interdiction strategy.

(4) Effective drug interdiction efforts have been shown to limit the availability of illicit narcotics, drive up the street price, support demand reduction efforts, and decrease overall drug trafficking and use.

(5) A prerequisite for reducing youth drug use is increasing the price of drugs. To increase price substantially, at least 60 percent of drugs must be interdicted.

(6) In 1987, the national drug control budget maintained a significant balance between demand and supply reduction efforts, illustrated as follows:

(A) 29 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for demand reduction programs.

(B) 38 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 33 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for international drug interdiction efforts.

(7) In the late 1980's and early 1990's, counternarcotic efforts were successful, specifically in protecting the borders of the United States from penetration by illegal narcotics through increased seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies, including a 302 percent increase in pounds of cocaine seized between 1987 and 1991.

(8) Limiting the availability of narcotics to drug traffickers in the United States had a promising effect as illustrated by the decline of illicit drug use between 1988 and 1991, through a—

(A) 13 percent reduction in total drug use;

(B) 35 percent drop in cocaine use; and

(C) 16 percent decrease in marijuana use.

(9) In 1993, drug interdiction efforts in the transit zones were reduced due to an imbalance in the national drug control strategy. This trend has continued through 1995 as shown by the following figures:

(A) 35 percent for demand reduction programs.

(B) 53 percent for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 12 percent for international drug interdiction efforts.

(10) Supply reduction efforts became a lower priority for the Administration and the seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies decreased as shown by a 68 percent decrease in the pounds of cocaine seized between 1991 and 1996.

(11) Reductions in funding for comprehensive interdiction operations like OPERATION GATEWAY and OPERATION STEELWEB, initiatives that encompassed all areas of interdiction and attempted to disrupt the operating methods of drug smugglers along the entire United States border, have created unprotected United States border areas which smugglers exploit to move their product into the United States.

(12) The result of this new imbalance in the national drug control strategy caused the drug situation in the United States to become a crisis with serious consequences including—

(A) doubling of drug-abuse-related arrests for minors between 1992 and 1996;

(B) 70 percent increase in overall drug use among children aged 12 to 17;

(C) 80 percent increase in drug use for graduating seniors since 1992;

(D) a sharp drop in the price of 1 pure gram of heroin from \$1,647 in 1992 to \$966 in February 1996; and

(E) a reduction in the street price of 1 gram of cocaine from \$123 to \$104 between 1993 and 1994.

(13) The percentage change in drug use since 1992, among graduating high school students who used drugs in the past 12 months, has substantially increased—marijuana use is up 80 percent, cocaine use is up 80 percent, and heroin use is up 100 percent.

(14) The Department of Defense has been called upon to support counter-drug efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies that are carried out in source countries and through transit zone interdiction, but in recent years Department of Defense assets critical to those counter-drug activities have been consistently diverted to missions that the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider a higher priority.

(15) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Department of Defense policy referred to as the Global Military Force Policy, has established the priorities for the al-

location of military assets in the following order: (1) war; (2) military operations other than war that might involve contact with hostile forces (such as peacekeeping operations and noncombatant evacuations); (3) exercises and training; and (4) operational tasking other than those involving hostilities (including counter-drug activities and humanitarian assistance).

(16) Use of Department of Defense assets is critical to the success of efforts to stem the flow of illegal drugs from source countries and through transit zones to the United States.

(17) The placement of counter-drug activities in the fourth and last priority of the Global Military Force Policy list of priorities for the allocation of military assets has resulted in a serious deficiency in assets vital to the success of source country and transit zone efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

(18) At present the United States faces few, if any, threats from abroad greater than the threat posed to the Nation's youth by illegal and dangerous drugs.

(19) The conduct of counter-drug activities has the potential for contact with hostile forces.

(20) The Department of Defense counter-drug activities mission should be near the top, not among the last, of the priorities for the allocation of Department of Defense assets after the first priority for those assets for the war-fighting mission of the Department of Defense.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) reduce the supply of drugs and drug use through an enhanced drug interdiction effort in the major drug transit countries, as well support a comprehensive supply country eradication and crop substitution program, because a commitment of increased resources in international drug interdiction efforts will create a balanced national drug control strategy among demand reduction, law enforcement, and international drug interdiction efforts; and

(2) support policies and dedicate the resources necessary to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States by not less than 80 percent by December 31, 2001.

TITLE I—ENHANCED SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRY COVERAGE

SEC. 101. EXPANSION OF AIRCRAFT COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of air coverage and operation for drug source and transit countries, as follows:

(1) For procurement of 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, the total amount of \$430,000,000.

(2) For the procurement and deployment of 10 P-3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of the drug source zone, the total amount of \$150,000,000.

(3) For each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance of 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$23,500,000.

(4) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for personnel for the 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$12,500,000.

(5) For each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance of 10 P-3B Slick

airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead coverage of the drug source zone, \$23,500,000.

(6) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for personnel for the 10 P-3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$12,500,000.

(7) For construction and furnishing of an additional facility for the P-3B aircraft, 6,000,000.

(8) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Colombia, \$6,000,000.

(9) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Bolivia, \$2,000,000.

(10) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Peru, \$6,000,000.

(11) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead coverage for the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific regions, \$25,000,000.

(12) For purchase and for operation and maintenance of 3 Schweizer RU-38A observation aircraft (to be piloted by pilots under contract with the United States), the total amount of \$16,500,000, of which—

(A) \$13,500,000 is for procurement; and

(B) \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year is for operation and maintenance.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available in the source and transit zones to replace Howard Air Force Base in Panama and specifying the requirements of the United States to establish an airbase or airbases for use in support of counternarcotics operations to optimize operational effectiveness in the source and transit zones. The report shall identify the following:

(1) The specific requirements necessary to support the national drug control policy of the United States.

(2) The estimated construction, operation, and maintenance costs for a replacement counterdrug airbase or airbases in the source and transit zones.

(3) Possible interagency cost sharing arrangements for a replacement airbase or airbases.

(4) Any legal or treaty-related issues regarding the replacement airbase or airbases.

(5) A summary of completed alternative site surveys for the airbase or airbases.

(c) TRANSFER OF AIRCRAFT.—The Secretary of the Navy shall transfer to the United States Customs Service—

(1) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P-3B aircraft for modification into P-3 AEW&C aircraft; and

(2) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P-3B aircraft for modification into P-3 Slick aircraft.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION.

(a) OPERATING EXPENSES.—For operating expenses of the Coast Guard associated with expansion of drug interdiction activities around Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and other transit zone areas of operation, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation \$129,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001. Such amounts shall include (but are not limited to) amounts for the following:

(1) For deployment of intelligent acoustic detection buoys in the Florida Straits and Bahamas.

(2) For a nonlethal technology program to enhance countermeasures against the threat of transportation of drugs by so-called Go-Fast boats.

(b) ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment to be used for expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction activities, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for fiscal year 1999 the following:

(A) For maritime patrol aircraft, \$66,000,000.

(B) For acquisition of deployable pursuit boats, \$3,500,000.

(C) For the acquisition and construction of 15 United States Coast Guard 87-foot Coastal Patrol Boats, \$71,000,000.

(D) For the reactivation of 3 United States Coast Guard HU-25 Falcon jets, \$7,500,000.

(E) For acquisition of installed or deployable electronic sensors and communications systems for Coast Guard Cutters, \$16,300,000.

(F) For acquisition and construction of facilities and equipment to support regional and international law enforcement training and support in Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and Caribbean Basin, \$4,000,000.

(G) For acquisition or conversion of maritime patrol aircraft, \$17,000,000.

(H) For acquisition or conversion of 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Medium or High Endurance Cutters, \$36,000,000.

(I) For acquisition or conversion of 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Cutters as support, command, and control platforms for drug interdiction operations, \$20,000,000.

(J) For construction of 6 United States Code Coast Guard medium endurance cutters, \$289,000,000.

(2) CONTINUED AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under this subsection may remain available until expended.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO ACCEPT PATROL CRAFT FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Transportation shall accept, for use by the Coast Guard for expanded drug interdiction activities, 7 PC-170 patrol craft offered by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 103. EXPANSION OF RADAR COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of radar coverage in drug source and transit countries, as follows:

(1) For restoration of radar in the Bahamas, the total amount of \$13,500,000, of which—

(A) the total amount of \$4,500,000 is for procurement; and

(B) \$3,000,000 for each such fiscal year is for operation and maintenance.

(2) For each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance, for establishment of ground-based radar coverage at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba, \$300,000.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available to the United States for improving Relocatable Over the Horizon (ROTHR) capability to provide enhanced radar coverage of narcotics source

zone countries in South America and transit zones in the Eastern Pacific. The report shall include—

(1) a discussion of the need and costs associated with the establishment of a proposed fourth ROTHF site located in the source or transit zones; and

(2) an assessment of the intelligence specific issues raised if such a ROTHF facility were to be established in conjunction with a foreign government.

TITLE II—ENHANCED ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION STRATEGY IN SOURCE COUNTRIES

SEC. 201. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR COLOMBIA.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Colombia, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for sustaining support of the helicopters and fixed wing fleet of the national police of Colombia, \$6,000,000.

(2) For the purchase of DC-3 transport aircraft for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$2,000,000.

(3) For acquisition of concertina wire and tunneling detection systems at the La Picota prison of the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$1,250,000.

(4) For the purchase of minigun systems for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$6,000,000.

(5) For the purchase of 6 UH-60L Black Hawk utility helicopters for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$60,000,000 for procurement and an additional amount of \$12,000,000 for each such fiscal year for operation, maintenance, and training.

(6) For procurement, for upgrade of 50 UH-1H helicopters to the Huey II configuration equipped with miniguns for the use of the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$70,000,000.

(7) For the repair and rebuilding of the antinarcotics base at Miraflores, \$2,000,000.

(8) For providing sufficient and adequate base and force security for any rebuilt facility at Miraflores, and the other forward operating antinarcotics bases of the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit, \$6,000,000.

(b) COUNTERNARCOTICS ASSISTANCE.—United States counternarcotics assistance may not be provided for the Government of Colombia under this Act or under any other provision of law on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the Government of Colombia negotiates or permits the establishment of any demilitarized zone in which the eradication and interdiction of drug production by the security forces of Colombia, including the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit, is prohibited.

SEC. 202. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR PERU.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment of a third drug interdiction site at Puerto Maldonado, Peru, to support air bridge and riverine missions for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Peru, the total amount of \$3,000,000, and an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study of Peruvian counternarcotics air interdiction requirements and, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the results of the study. The study shall include a review of the Peruvian Air Force's current and future requirements for counternarcotics air inter-

diction to complement the Peruvian Air Force's A-37 capability.

SEC. 203. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR BOLIVIA.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Bolivia, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for support of air operations of the Red Devils of Bolivia, \$1,000,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for support of riverine operations of the Blue Devils of Bolivia, \$1,000,000.

(3) For each such fiscal year for support of coca eradication programs, \$1,000,000.

(4) For the procurement of 2 mobile x-ray machines with maintenance support for placement along the Chapare highway, the total amount of \$5,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance.

SEC. 204. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE HELICOPTERS.—Contingent on the agreement of the Government of Mexico to approve full diplomatic immunity for Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico with privileges granted to United States Government officials to carry weapons necessary for the performance of their duties, the Secretary of State, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall purchase 6 Bell 212 high altitude helicopters designated for opium eradication programs in the Mexican states of Guerrero, Jalisco, and Sinaloa, for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Mexico.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State during the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and on ending September 30, 2001, \$18,000,000 to carry out paragraph (1).

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) all United States law enforcement personnel serving in Mexico should be accredited the same status under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity as other diplomatic personnel serving at United States posts in Mexico; and

(2) all Mexican narcotics law enforcement personnel serving in the United States should be accorded the same diplomatic status as Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico.

SEC. 205. MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced precursor chemical control projects, in the total amount of \$500,000.

SEC. 206. BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS FOR SERVICE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any individual serving in the position of assistant secretary in any department or agency of the Federal Government who has primary responsibility for international narcotics control and law enforcement, and the principal deputy of any such assistant secretary, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of—

(1) management; and

(2) Federal law enforcement, or intelligence.

(b) FOREIGN MILITARY SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the receipt by the Department of State of a formal letter of request for any foreign military sales coun-

ternarcotics-related assistance from the head of any police, military, or other appropriate security agency official, the implementation and processing of the counternarcotics foreign military sales request shall be the sole responsibility of the Department of Defense, which is the traditional lead agency in providing military equipment and supplies abroad.

(2) ROLE OF STATE DEPARTMENT.—The Department of State shall continue to have a consultative role with the Department of Defense in the processing of the request described in paragraph (1), after receipt of the letter of request, for all counternarcotics-related foreign military sales assistance.

SEC. 207. REPORT ON TRANSFERRING INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES TO A UNITED STATES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the responsiveness and effectiveness of international narcotics assistance activities under the Department of State have been severely hampered due, in part, to the lack of law enforcement expertise by responsible personnel in the Department of State.

(b) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Drug Control Policy shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees a report, which shall evaluate the responsiveness and effectiveness of international narcotics assistance activities under the Department of State during the preceding 4 fiscal years.

(2) RECOMMENDATION AND EXPLANATION.—The study submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the recommendation of the Director and detailed explanatory statement regarding whether the overseas activities of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State should be transferred to the Department of Justice.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office on National Drug Control Policy \$100,000 to carry out the study under this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees" means—

(1) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and the Judiciary of the Senate;

(2) the Committees on Appropriations, International Relations, National Security, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Select Committees on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TITLE III—ENHANCED ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SOURCE ZONE

SEC. 301. ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for alternative development programs, as follows:

(1) For startup costs of programs in the Guaviare, Putumayo, and Caqueta regions in Colombia, the total amount of \$5,000,000 and an additional amount of \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(2) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced programs in the Ucayali, Apurimac, and Huallaga Valley regions in Peru, \$50,000,000.

(3) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced programs in the Chapare and Yungas regions in Bolivia, \$5,000,000.

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE COUNTERDRUG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$23,000,000 to support the counternarcotics research efforts of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. Of that amount, funds are authorized as follows:

(1) \$5,000,000 shall be used for crop eradication technologies.

(2) \$2,000,000 shall be used for narcotics plant identification, chemistry, and biotechnology.

(3) \$1,000,000 shall be used for worldwide crop identification, detection tagging, and production estimation technology.

(4) \$5,000,000 shall be used for improving the disease resistance, yield, and economic competitiveness of commercial crops that can be promoted as alternatives to the production of narcotics plants.

(5) \$10,000,000 to contract with entities meeting the criteria described in subsection (b) for the product development, environmental testing, registration, production, aerial distribution system development, product effectiveness monitoring, and modification of multiple mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity under this subsection is an entity which possesses—

(1) experience in diseases of narcotic crops;

(2) intellectual property involving seed-borne dispersal formulations;

(3) the availability of state-of-the-art containment or quarantine facilities;

(4) country-specific mycoherbicide formulations;

(5) specialized fungicide resistant formulations; or

(6) special security arrangements.

SEC. 303. MASTER PLAN FOR MYCOHERBICIDES TO CONTROL NARCOTIC CROPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall develop a 10-year master plan for the use of mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Director shall develop the plan in coordination with—

(1) the Department of Agriculture;

(2) the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;

(3) the Department of Defense;

(4) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(5) the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Activities of the Department of State;

(6) the United States Information Agency; and

(7) other appropriate agencies.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 1999, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities undertaken to carry out this section.

TITLE IV—ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

SEC. 401. ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING.

(a) ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment and operation of international law enforcement academies to carry out law enforcement training activities, as follows:

(1) For the establishment and operation of an academy, which shall serve Latin Amer-

ica and the Caribbean, the total amount of \$3,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(2) For the establishment and operation of an academy in Bangkok, Thailand, which shall serve Asia, the total amount of \$2,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(3) For each such fiscal year for the establishment and operation of an academy in South Africa, which shall serve Africa, \$1,200,000.

(b) MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation and the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the joint establishment, operation, and maintenance in San Juan, Puerto Rico, of a center for training law enforcement personnel of countries located in the Latin American and Caribbean regions in matters relating to maritime law enforcement, including customs-related ports management matters, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of Transportation, \$1,500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of the Treasury, \$1,500,000.

(c) UNITED STATES COAST GUARD INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAINING VESSEL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of maritime training vessels, as follows:

(1) For a vessel for international maritime training, which shall visit participating Latin American and Caribbean nations on a rotating schedule in order to provide law enforcement training and to perform maintenance on participating national assets, the total amount of \$7,500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for support of the United States Coast Guard Balsam Class Buoy Tender training vessel, \$2,500,000.

SEC. 402. ENHANCED UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRAINING.

(a) MEXICO.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for substantial exchanges for Mexican judges, prosecutors, and police, in the total amount of \$2,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(b) BRAZIL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced support for the Brazilian Federal Police Training Center, in the total amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(c) PANAMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance, for locating and operating Coast Guard assets so as to strengthen the capability of the Coast Guard of Panama to patrol the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Panama for drug enforcement and interdiction activities, in the total amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(2) ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE TRAINING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, members of the national police of Panama shall be eligible to receive training through the International Military Education Training program.

(d) VENEZUELA.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$1,000,000 for operation and maintenance, for support for the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police Counterdrug Intelligence Center.

(e) ECUADOR.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Trans-

portation and the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Guayaquil and Esmeraldas, Ecuador, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for the Department of Transportation, \$500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for the Department of the Treasury, \$500,000.

(f) HAITI AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$500,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

(g) CENTRAL AMERICA.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$12,000,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

SEC. 403. PROVISION OF NONLETHAL EQUIPMENT TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE ILLICIT NARCOTICS CONTROL ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may transfer or lease each year nonlethal equipment, of which each piece of equipment may be valued at not more than \$100,000, to foreign law enforcement organizations for the purpose of establishing and carrying out cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall provide for the maintenance and repair of any equipment transferred or leased under subsection (a).

TITLE V—ENHANCED DRUG TRANSIT AND SOURCE ZONE LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

SEC. 501. INCREASED FUNDING FOR OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT; REPORT.

(a) DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Drug Enforcement Administration for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries, as follows:

(1) For support of the Merlin program, the total amount of \$8,272,000.

(2) For support of the intercept program, the total amount of \$4,500,000.

(3) For support of the Narcotics Enforcement Data Retrieval System, the total amount of \$2,400,000.

(4) For support of the Caribbean Initiative, the total amount of \$3,515,000.

(5) For the hire of special agents, administrative and investigative support personnel, and intelligence analysts for overseas assignments in foreign posts, the total amount of \$40,213,000.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal year 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the deployment of commercial unclassified intelligence and imaging data and a Passive Coherent Location System for counternarcotics and interdiction purposes in the Western Hemisphere, the total amount of \$20,000,000.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Customs Service for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries, as follows:

(1) For refurbishment of 30 interceptor and Blue Water Platform vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet, the total amount of \$3,500,000.

(2) For purchase of 9 new interceptor vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet, the total amount of \$2,000,000.

(3) For the hire and training of 25 special agents for maritime operations in the Caribbean, the total amount of \$2,500,000.

(4) For purchase of 60 automotive vehicles for ground use in South Florida, \$1,500,000.

(5) For each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance support for 10 United States Customs Service Citations Aircraft to be dedicated for the source and transit zone, the total amount of \$10,000,000.

(6) For purchase of 5 CTX-5000 x-ray machines to enhance detection capabilities with respect to narcotics, explosives, and currency, the total amount of \$7,000,000.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall submit to the Committee on National Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining and proposing recommendations regarding any organizational changes to optimize counterdrug activities, including alternative cost-sharing arrangements regarding the following facilities:

(1) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, East, Key West, Florida.

(2) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, West, Alameda, California.

(3) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, South, Panama City, Panama.

(4) The Joint Task Force 6, El Paso, Texas.

SEC. 502. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITY OF DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should revise the Global Military Force Policy of the Department of Defense in order—

(1) to treat the international drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department as a military operation other than war, thereby elevating the priority given such activities under the Policy to the next priority below the priority given to war under the Policy and to the same priority as is given to peacekeeping operations under the Policy; and

(2) to allocate the assets of the Department to drug interdiction and counter-drug activities in accordance with the priority given those activities.

SEC. 503. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE BY THE ARMED FORCES TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE AND CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Secretary of Defense shall assist in keeping illegal drugs out of the United States by assigning members of the Armed Forces to assist—

(1) the Immigration and Naturalization Service in preventing the entry of drug traffickers and narcotics into the United States; and

(2) the United States Customs Service in the inspection of cargo, vehicles, and aircraft at points of entry into the United States.

TITLE VI—RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The funds authorized to be appropriated for any department or agency of the Federal Government for fiscal years 1999, 2000, or 2001 by this Act are in addition to funds authorized to be appropriated for that department or agency for fiscal year 1999, 2000, or 2001 by any other provision of law.

TITLE VII—CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS ON PORT EMPLOYEES

SEC. 701. BACKGROUND CHECKS.

Upon the request of any State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction of a State, the Attorney General shall grant to

such State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction access to information collected by the Attorney General pursuant to section 534 of title 28, United States Code, for the purpose of allowing such State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction to conduct criminal background checks on employees, or applicants for employment, at any port under the jurisdiction of such State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction.

SEC. 702. DEFINITION.

As used in this title, the term “port” means any place at which vessels may resort to load or unload cargo.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. HASTERT demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas 384
affirmative { Nays 39

190.17

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—384

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps

Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett

Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Hostettler
Houghton

Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney

McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarelli
Pastor
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Picking
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough

NOES—39

Bonior
Carson
Chenoweth
Conyers
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Filner
Frank (MA)
Hamilton
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Lee
Lewis (GA)

Lofgren
McDermott
Miller (CA)
Moran (VA)
Nader
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Owens
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Reyes
Sabo

Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Gonzalez
Goss
Horn
Martinez

McHugh
Meeks (NY)
Poshard
Pryce (OH)

Riggs
Schumer
Smith, Linda
Towns

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.